

**AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:**

Please amend the specification as follows:

Please modify the paragraph that begins on page 7, line 3, as follows:

Storage system 106 typically includes a computer-readable and -writeable non-volatile recording medium 201, on which signals are stored that define instructions forming a computer program, information to be used by the program, or both. The medium may, for example, be a disk or semiconductor (e.g., flash or optical memory), or combination thereof. Typically, in operation, the processor 103 causes data to be read from the non-volatile recording medium 201 into a volatile memory 202 (e.g., a random access memory, or RAM) that allows for faster access to the information by the processor 103 ~~then~~ than does the medium 201. This memory 202 may be located in storage system 106, as shown in FIG. 2, or in memory system 104, as shown in FIG 1. The processor 103 generally manipulates the data within the integrated circuit memory 104, 202 and then copies the data to the medium 201 after processing is completed. A variety of mechanisms are known to digital systems engineers for managing movement of data between the medium 201 and the integrated circuit memory element 104, 202, and the invention is not limited to any particular implementation. The invention is also not limited to a particular memory system 104 or storage system 106.

Please modify the paragraph that begins on page 12, line 4, as follows:

The exemplary data structure 901 shown in FIG. 9 includes resources table 910, resource-folder table 920, folder table 930, user-folder table 940, user table 950 and delivery-information table 960. Each of the tables shown in FIG. 9 contains a number of columns, including at least one which is designated as a primary key ("PK"), meaning

that the column(s) store a value which is unique in each row of the table. In addition, some of the columns in each table are logically associated with (i.e., have a “foreign key” to) a column in another table, indicated by arrows 901. A logical association may be established for any of numerous reasons, such as to maintain relational integrity between the tables. For example, the resource-folder table 920 has a column which stores a resource ID for each resource contained therein. This resource ID has a foreign key to the resource ID stored in resource-folder table 910, such that the resource-folder table 920 can never store a resource ID that is not also stored in the resource table 910. In this manner, consistency may be maintained between columns in various tables in the database.